

## Commercial

## Advertiser.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LARGE SUM  
OF MONEY  
IS MISSINGWright's Shortage  
Said to Be  
\$8,500.NEW CHARGE WILL  
NOW BE BROUGHTFirst Complaint Was for Failure  
to Account for Hawaiian  
Electric Co. Check.

A second charge of embezzlement of government monies amounting to \$5252.10, will be brought against B. H. Wright, late chief clerk in the Public Works Department, within a few days. This, it is said, is the amount of the shortage so far discovered by Deputy Auditor Henry Myers in his examination of the books of the imprisoned clerk, which, with the first charge of embezzlement of \$3,289.53 makes a total of over \$8,500.

Deputy Auditor Myers is still at work upon the books, but is extremely reticent as to the discoveries so far made. The total of the shortage as now ascertained may not include all the irregularities in the finances of the Public Works Department, as the examination has not been entirely completed. The amount as above given is said to be the shortage as shown by Wright's own books. It is the practice to keep large sums of money in the safe at the Public Works Department, there being a considerable amount collected daily, and though this money should have been turned over to the treasurer every evening, it was not done, some of it being required for current expenses. The amount of cash which should have been on hand was short \$5,252.10 and it is with the embezzlement of this amount that B. H. Wright is now to be charged.

The first charge of embezzlement upon which Wright was originally arrested was for money alleged to have been taken at one time, within the past month or two. This was for \$3,289.53, and it is said was the amount collected by Wright for the Territory from the Hawaiian Electric Co., being the government's share of the corporation's profits during the year. The amount was paid by a check upon Spreckels' Bank and was cashed by Wright, though the whereabouts of the money has not so far been ascertained.

Money is paid into the Department of Public Works from many different sources. Sewer and garbage charges annually reach a large amount, in addition to which are rents from the city market and various other sources. All this money passes through the hands of the chief clerk and an accounting should be made with the Treasurer at least once a month.

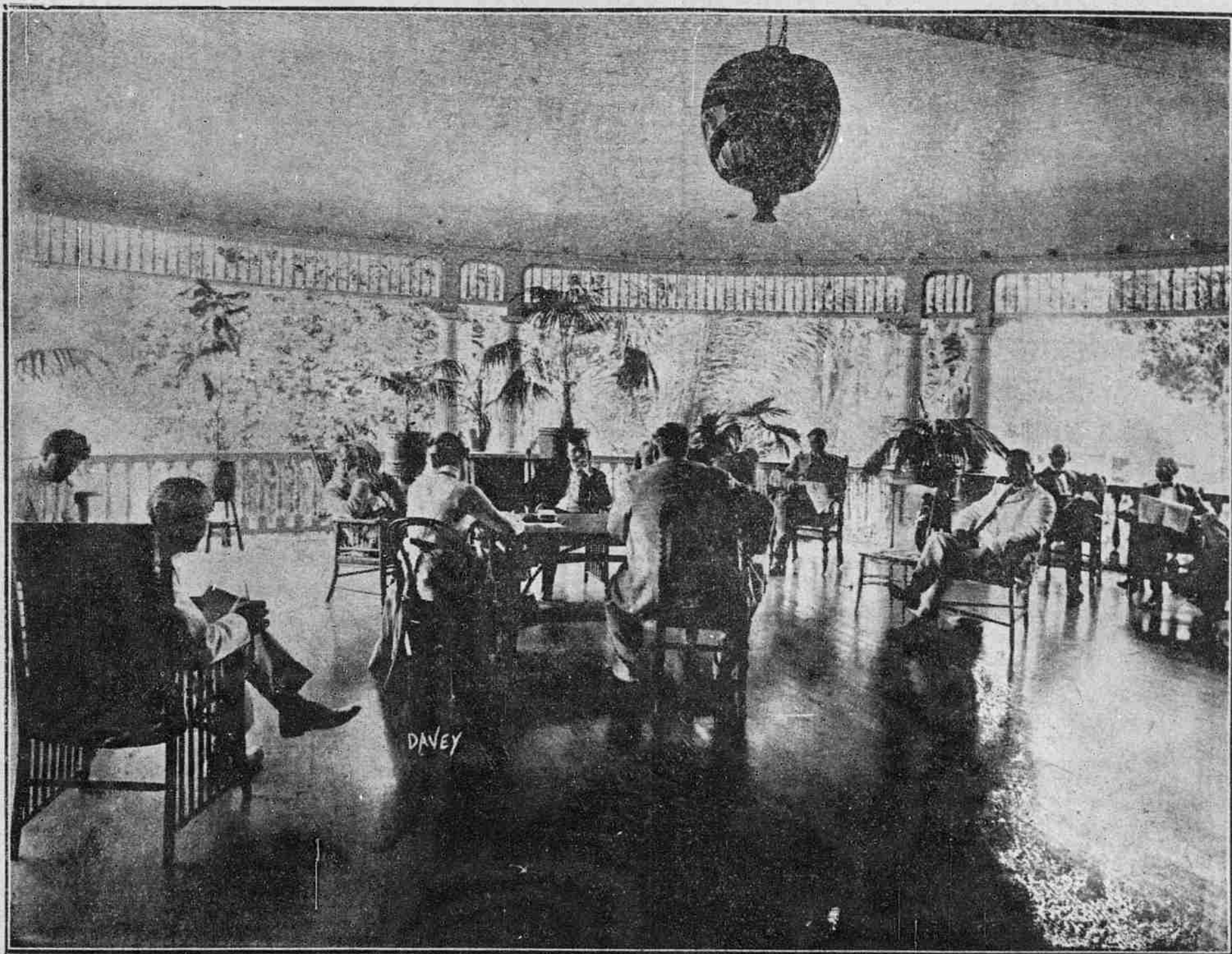
J. H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, who left for San Francisco on a vacation of two or three months early in September, has been summoned to return because of the developments in the Wright case.

## "BUTTING-IN" OF GEAR.

Judge Wilcox scored Judge Gear in the District Court yesterday morning when the case of B. H. Wright, charged with embezzlement, came up for trial in the forenoon. Wright was not present when his name was called and one of his attorneys, Davis, asked for a continuance, but Judge Wilcox suggested that such a motion should not be made unless the defendant was in court. He was ordered to be brought into court. Davis again took the floor to urge his motion, saying that the continuance was asked only for the purpose of preparing for trial. The High Sheriff, who is at present conducting the prosecution, said he was averse to having the case continued beyond the present week. He was willing to have the case continued for a brief time, however, as he expected to be assisted by one of the deputies from the Attorney General's office.

Judge Wilcox then gave his opinion

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SENATORIAL COMMISSION AFTER MANY  
HEARINGS HERE LEAVES FOR HAWAII

A SITTING OF THE SENATORIAL COMMISSION AT THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

**W**ORN out by hard work there comes a period of rest for the members of the Senatorial Commission, for today and half of tomorrow will be spent in traveling. In the Claudine this morning the members of the Commission, and a party making at the least a score of persons, will leave for Hilo. The return will be made in the Helene, which will make a special run, arriving here during Sunday evening.

The Commission will have work and pleasure combined during the three days on the big island. Arriving at Hilo there will be held a meeting at once, and it is promised that the claims of the harbor, of the squatters and the coffee men will be aired fully. With a dinner and a reception the evening will be spent. Then on Friday there will be trips through Oiaa and Puna, and arrival at the Volcano House in the evening. After a visit to the crater Saturday morning the run back to Hilo will consume Saturday afternoon and the trip back will begin at once.

After a series of hearings which covered nearly every subject connected with governmental matters here, the Commission of Senators now making investigation of Hawaiian affairs yesterday shortly after noon adjourned its sessions until Monday of next week. The interval will be consumed in the visiting of Hilo and a casual inspection of the islands en route.

The Commission yesterday cleared up several matters which have been hanging fire, statements by Dr. Sloggett and W. O. Smith bearing upon the leper settlement being the principal ones during the day and these showing the Commission some of the misstatements of facts which have been put before it. It was not a case of Butt-In Humphreys exactly, but when the letter of Father Wendelin, on which Senator Burton based his sharp cross-examination of the President of the Board of Health, and a private one which seemed to suggest some queries from Senator Mitchell, were found in one case to have been addressed to Humphreys and in the other to be from him, the character of the inquiry was better understood.

The examination began yesterday with Dr. Sloggett on the stand. He was questioned rather sharply as to his school of medicine and his education, and then was asked why the board had

requested the withdrawal of Father Wendelin. He suggested that it was because there had been frequent reports of trouble, that there had been on his part such criticism on Molokai as tended to make it hard for the regulations of the board to be enforced. He said no charges had been preferred and that it was not the intention of the board to make any. He said it was the belief of the board that it was entirely within its legal rights in asking any person there with a permit to leave whenever the board might see fit, and that the departure of the old superintendent and physician seemed to make it wise to make a clean sweep so that the new administration might come in with a free hand.

Senator Burton asked if it was not a policy of the government here to act without restraint in its management of public affairs, and Dr. Sloggett responded that it certainly was the policy of the board to act without the interference of anyone. Dr. Sloggett told of the policy of having government physicians for the treatment of the poor, and how much was paid them, they being allowed to have outside practice for their support.

At this stage Senator Burton introduced a letter from Father Wendelin written to Judge Humphreys a short time before the action of the board taking steps for his dismissal, and upon the letter the examination went on at length. In it the priest said there should be an investigation, stated that there was unlawful living together of one hundred couples, that a majority of the children were illegitimate, that liquor was used in the settlement, and that the superintendent entered houses without a warrant. As to these Dr. Sloggett said the statement as to liquor was false and maintained that the superintendent had to enter houses to see that the people were properly cared for and that they were kept in good condition.

Dr. Sloggett said the letter in itself was a proof that Father Wendelin was not of proper mind to keep in the place, for he should have made the charges to the board. He denied that complaints were pigeon-holed without action. Senator Burton tried to show that there might have been some connection between the receipt of the letter and the action of the board, but Dr. Sloggett said he had never seen or heard of the letter before. Dr. Sloggett read from a report submitted to him by Mr. Reynolds facts showing that the priest had preached against the ruling powers and that he had generally conducted himself in a manner which made the administration difficult.

In closing his testimony Dr. Sloggett said that he hoped the board would visit Molokai, and Chairman Mitchell said that the matter would be taken under consideration.

## TANNATT TALKS OF LABOR.

E. Tappan Tannatt, who described himself as a civil engineer, was the next

witness, and he read his testimony. In introducing it he said:

"In connection with my communication I wish to state to this honorable Commission, in order that they may duly appreciate the point of view from which I view the situation on these islands, that I am and ever have been strongly opposed to bringing into the United States any class of people who will tend to lower either our moral standard, or to establish in any community a class which either cannot or will not become citizens. With this idea, I also believe that it is unwise to apply revolutionary methods to any existing condition until after we have exhausted all reasonably conservative plans, and permitted the people to do by local means, what under some circumstances might require stringent measures.

"I believe in a compromise only so far as we can safely go without injury to our citizens and country; and in making the recommendations that I do, I do so in the belief that at this time it is necessary to compromise the situation until such a time as we can ascertain beyond doubt that the sugar interests of these islands do not intend to accept American laws and customs. "If upon trying this compromise the plantations continue to insist upon the general use of Asiatic labor, I believe both the citizens of Hawaii and the Congress of the United States will be slow in finding a proper and speedy remedy, even if it must result in the absolute disintegration of every sugar corporation.

"In reading my letter I wish you to bear in mind that my suggestions apply only to the immediate future, and should your honorable commission find in their investigations that the plantations intend to continue the present system in open violation of American principles, then I would wish to be understood as favoring the absolute exclusion of all Oriental labor and even if by so doing it involves the segregation of every plantation on these islands. If the Stars and Stripes are not sufficiently broad to cover these plantations without a sacrifice of American principle, then I should say as my ancestors did to slavery: 'Let the evil be abolished.'

"In another matter: Although I have listened with interest to the witnesses which have come before you, I yet fear your honorable Commission will never fully appreciate the local situation, inasmuch as it is dangerous to one's financial and social position to publicly express or advocate any opinion or principle which may be considered antagonistic to those in authority and the sugar interests of the islands.

"This I know from personal experience, and I believe and know that many who desire to speak will not do so for fear that by so doing they will injure their abilities to earn, or jeopardize their positions. If you arrive at the true situation in these islands you will do so only by being assisted by men who place love of country in advance of financial interests, and who have sufficient confidence in your hon-

orable Commission to trust that through your influence a way will be speedily found to grant them their full rights to citizenship and action."

His statement follows:

## TAPPAN TANNATT'S STATEMENT.

As you have requested information relative to the conditions on the islands, and opinions of interested citizens, I feel it my duty as an American citizen and a citizen of Hawaii to place before you the results of my investigations, based upon some four years of careful study and examination of local conditions.

Having come to these islands in the service of my country, I was naturally struck with the peculiar cosmopolitan population, and became interested in the study of the application of Americanism to these islands. Accepting the position of civil engineer for the Waialua Agricultural Company, Ltd., at the time of its organization, I was, from the first, placed in an excellent position to study the labor situation, the natural resources of the country, and to know from personal observation the difficulties the plantations have to meet in the development of the island resources.

Later having removed to this city, I became in a position to ascertain and to know the existing conditions in Honolulu and also on other plantations, both from a business and social point of view.

Although I realize that there are many questions which will come before your commission, which are of great importance to these islands, and its people, at the same time I feel that there is no one question of more vital importance than the labor question; as on it I believe all other questions ultimately hinge, and that if it is once settled for the best interests of the islands, all of the other questions will in time adjust themselves.

So strongly do I believe in the value of American institutions and the American vote to remedy existing evils, that I feel if conditions are placed on these islands on such a basis as to justify the laboring classes of the United States to remove to these islands, that the American vote will in time adjust in a large measure the evils which exist.

The avowed policy of the plantations, for which they have gone to great expense, is the employment of cheap labor in the production of sugar. So thoroughly has this system been installed on these islands that to immediately remove the Asiatic labor from our cane fields would result in the almost entire destruction of the plantations; in fact, it is my opinion, that even if Hawaii is developed along American lines and the sugar plantations eventually arranged to form communities of American sugar raisers, about a company mill and protected by controlled, corporation, water supply, that this change must come naturally and slowly, and that the Asiatic laborer in the cane fields may never be wholly eliminated from the islands.

To entirely cut off Asiatic labor from

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CRUISERS  
COMING TO  
HONOLULUTwo German War-  
ships on the  
Way.CORMORAN TO BE  
HERE FOUR WEEKSCruiser Geier En Route to Coast  
From China May Call  
for Coal.

His German Majesty's armored cruiser Cormoran, commanded by Corvette-Captain von Burski is expected to arrive at this port on October 4 from Apia, Samoa, and she will probably remain in Honolulu harbor for three or four weeks. Advices received by Hackfeld & Co., are to the effect that on the above date the fine warship will arrive in port, staying here long enough to coal and enjoy a few weeks' intercourse with the German residents.

Information has also been received at the German consulate to the effect that the cruiser Geier which was in Honolulu harbor some years ago while en route to the Asiatic station, may also put into Honolulu shortly on her way from China to the Pacific Coast station. The Geier's station is on the west coast of America but since she went to China some time ago there has been occasion to hold her for duty in Asiatic waters.

Both cruisers are of about 1650 tons, each carrying four 10-centimeter guns. Both are said to be speedy vessels and well manned. The presence of two German warships in port will add to the gaiety of the coming social season and the German residents are looking forward with interest to their coming. There is no certainty of the Geier coming to Honolulu, but it is customary for war vessels crossing the Pacific to call here.

Officers aboard the United States Naval transport Solace which departed for the coast on Sunday stated that they heard while in an Asiatic port that four German warships would call here within the next two months en route to the Pacific coast, several of the vessels attached to the Asiatic squadron being ordered to various ports on the western coast of the United States.

The German training ship Herzogin Cecilia of the Hamburg-American line, bound from Bremen to Oregon put in at Montevideo on August 9, partly disabled. The Cecilia is used for training officers for the company's steamships, and she has on board 200 cadets. The damage is said to be serious. Inquiry at Hackfeld's as to the probability of the Cecilia putting in at Honolulu en route to Oregon elicited the information that as the Hamburg-American line does not shipping directly with Honolulu, she would probably pass by the Hawaiian Islands.

VAN DINE IS TO  
MAKE INSPECTION

The necessity for surrounding the school structures with lawns, trees and shrubbery was ably presented last night at the first fall meeting of the Nature Study society by D. L. Van Dine of the United States Agricultural Experiment Station, and his suggestions were promptly endorsed. Mr. Van Dine was unanimously elected as traveling or corresponding secretary for the society.

## Booked to Leave.

Per stirr. Claudine, September 17, for Hilo—Mrs. Foster, Miss Griggs, Senator Foster, Senator Mitchell, H. G. Danford, Judge Stanley, Mr. Sammers and wife, Mr. Robertson and wife, Senator Thurston and wife, Capt. Whitney, Mr. Ritchey, P. F. Mohr and wife, C. H. Kluegel, Mrs. S. Decker, Mrs. W. Fernandes, Goo Ho and wife, Miss Aho, E. C. Mechling, W. H. Pettit, F. L. Lowell, Senator Burton and wife, Sam Parker and wife, W. E. Skinner and wife, Mrs. E. M. Boyd, Cecil Brown, W. O. Smith, S. M. Mayer, Major Purdy, Mrs. A. F. Judd, Mrs. Colburn, for Lahaina, M. Lorenz, for Mahukona, Miss K. Koba, Mrs. E. E. Olding.